

IX. *Descriptions of some new species of Satyridæ from South America.* By FREDERICK DU CANE GODMAN, D.C.L., F.R.S., etc.

[Read March 1st, 1905.]

PLATE X.

I TAKE the opportunity of describing the following apparently new species of South American Satyridæ, which have been for some time unnamed in my collection, before handing them over to the Natural History Museum.

*Pierella chalybæa*, sp. n.

Very similar to *P. lumia*, Sulz., but differs in having rather more than the basal half of the hind-wings in both sexes suffused with steely-blue, the black rings round the submarginal row of white spots is almost or quite absent, the outer margin of these wings is very broadly infuscate, and the two inner lines crossing the disc are faint.

*Hab.* BRAZIL, Chapada (*H. H. Smith*).

I have two males and one female of this *Pierella*, which seems sufficiently distinct to require a separate name. The steely-blue suffusion of the basal area of the hind-wings is strongly marked in both sexes. This character also distinguishes it from *P. rhea*, Fabr.

*Euptychia analis*, sp. n. (Plate X, fig. 1, ♂.)

♂. Very like *E. batesi*, Butl.; above faintly suffused with purple and the hind-wings with a conspicuous patch of dark blue scales at the anal angle, the two reddish-brown bands beneath broad and visible from above.

*Hab.* AMAZONS, San Paulo and Tapajos (*Bates*); PERU, Pebas (*Hawksley*).

Three males. This appears to be a form of *E. batesi*, which also occurs at Tapajos, differing from it as indicated above.

*Euptychia stigmatica*, sp. n. (Plate X, fig. 2, ♂)

♂. Very similar to *E. cærulea*, Butl., but paler blue, the primaries with an elongated brand about the middle of the inner margin composed of intermixed white and reddish-brown scales, the broad blackish border less sharply defined, the transverse blackish streak beyond the cell distinct; beneath bluish-grey, the lines crossing the wings broader.

*Hab.* ARGENTINA, Entre Rios (*H. H. Smith*).

One specimen. This insect in size, colour, and marking resembles the female of *E. cærulea*, but wants the inner submarginal line on the secondaries and the line crossing the cell on the primaries. The male has a very conspicuous elongate brand at the middle of the inner margin of the primaries, a character not found in *E. cærulea*. There is also a male of this species in the Hewitson Collection at the British Museum; it is labelled "Rio River." A female placed with it in the same collection no doubt belongs here.

*Euptychia penicillata*, sp. n. (Plate X, figs. 3, 3a, ♂; 4, ♀.)

♂. Greenish-plumbeous, the primaries with a dense pencil of long coarse brown hairs below the origin of the first branch of the median nervure; beneath greenish-brown, crossed by two common dark brown lines, and with the usual wavy submarginal line of the same colour, the primaries with three small ocelli, the subapical one conspicuous, the others indistinct; the secondaries with a series of five ocelli, the second and last large and the others small.

♀. Uniform brown above; beneath as in the male, but the ground-colour pale brown, becoming greyish towards the outer margin.

*Hab.* AMAZONS, Tapajos (*Bates*).

One pair, which I have had for many years unnamed in my collection. The male has a tuft of hairs on the fore-wings as in the same sex of *E. pilata*, Butl., the hairs themselves being coarser than in *E. umbrosa*.

*Euptychia scopulata*, sp. n. (Plate X, figs. 5, 5a, ♂.)

♂. Allied to *E. penicillata* and having a similar tuft of hairs on the fore-wings, but of a browner hue above; beneath greyish, the two common lines crossing the wings broader and of a red-brown colour, the primaries with two ocelli only.

*Hab.* UPPER AMAZONS.

Dr. Staudinger has sent me a single male example of this insect, which for some time has been placed with the preceding species in my collection. Although very like *E. penicillata* it differs considerably on the under-side.

*Euptychia mimas*, sp. n. (Plate X, fig. 6, ♂.)

♂. Uniform dark-brown; beneath paler, crossed by two dark-brown lines and with a narrow, wavy, similarly coloured submarginal line, the primaries with a series of two or three small ocelli, that nearest the apex the most distinct, the secondaries dusted with ochreous scales and with a series of five bipupillate ocelli, the second and fifth black within.

*Hab.* BOLIVIA, Coroico, 6500 ft. (*Garlepp*).

Three examples. Near *E. phincus*, Butl., from Venezuela.

*Euptychia boliviana*, sp. n. (Plate X, fig. 7, ♂.)

♂. Bright-brown; beneath paler, primaries with a broad ochraceous band extending from the anal angle and becoming less distinct towards the apex, a wavy submarginal dark line, and two or three very minute white spots towards the apex; secondaries, except at the base and outer margin, thickly covered with whitish scales, crossed by two irregular ochraceous submarginal bands, three strongly angulate dark lines (two crossing the disc, the third submarginal), and a series of minute white dots.

*Hab.* BOLIVIA, San Jacinto, 6000–8000 ft. (*Garlepp*).

Two specimens. This is a species of large size, uniform bright brown above, and peculiarly marked beneath.

*Euptychia* (?) *biocellata*, sp. n. (Plate X, fig. 8, ♂.)

♂. Uniform brown, the primaries with a double black ocellus towards the apex enclosed in an ochreous ring; beneath paler, the ocellus more conspicuous and surrounded by a dark line, which becomes faint at the apex and forms an angle towards the inner margin, the space between it and the outer margin marked with grey; secondaries with two broad grey bands crossing the wing, one just beyond the cell (bordered internally by a dark line), the other close to the margin and extending along the inner margin to the base, the cell also crossed by a faint dark line about the middle.

*Hab.* BOLIVIA, Tanampaya, 6000–8000 ft. (*Garlepp*).

Three specimens of this small species have been sent me by Dr. Staudinger. It will perhaps prove not really

to belong to *Euptychia*. There are, however, several members of that genus similarly coloured on the upper-side, but the present insect differs from all of them in the marking of the under-side of the secondaries.

*Lymanopoda maso*, sp. n. (Plate X, fig. 9, ♂.)

♂. Uniform brown; beneath as above, the primaries at the apex and the secondaries towards the inner margin dusted with lilac scales, the primaries with a submarginal series of minute white dots, the secondaries with a curved series of six or seven whitish pupillated spots running from the apex to the anal angle. Primaries truncate at the apex, secondaries dentate on the outer margin.

*Hab.* COLOMBIA, Frontino in Antioquia (*T. K. Salmon*).

Four specimens. The shape of the wings and the conspicuous row of white spots on the secondaries beneath readily distinguish this insect. *L. albomaculata*, Hew. (= *apulica*, Hopff.), has a somewhat similar row of white spots on the under-side of the secondaries, but in that insect the wings are differently shaped.

*Lymanopoda malia*, sp. n.

Very similar to *L. acraeida*, Butl., but the secondaries also with a conspicuous submarginal row of fulvous spots.

*Hab.* PERU, Rio Colorado (*Watkins* and *Tomlinson*), Pozuzo (*Pierce*).

This is a form of *L. acraeida*, Butl., but as it appears to be restricted to Peru I have ventured to give it a name. *L. malia* is not uncommon, though hitherto I have not seen a female of it. The Ecuador specimens of *L. acraeida* in my collection are much smaller than those from Bolivia, though they do not otherwise differ.

*Lymanopoda levana*, sp. n. (Plate X, fig. 10, ♂.)

♂. Dark brown, primaries and secondaries each with a small pupillated black spot near the anal angle, and one or two minute white dots above it parallel with the outer margin; beneath, primaries as above, but with the apex broadly ferruginous, secondaries ferruginous, an ochreous band (outwardly dentate, inwardly evanescent) crossing the wing from about the middle of the costa to the anal angle, the dots as above.

*Hab.* COLOMBIA, Bogota (*Chapman* and *Wheeler*).

Two specimens. This is a small species, with somewhat pointed primaries, very dark brown above, and with the secondaries peculiarly marked beneath.

*Pedaliodes albonotata*, sp. n. (Plate X, fig. 11, ♂.)

♂. Blackish-brown, primaries with a transverse quadrate white patch crossing the cell obliquely, two spots beyond this (one towards the apex, the other towards the anal angle) also white; beneath as above, the apex of the primaries and the whole of the secondaries mottled with white, the two outer spots on the primaries as above, but smaller, the secondaries with an irregular transverse W-shaped mark at the apex, a spot about the middle of the costa and another near the anal angle also white. The cilia of the primaries spotted with white.

*Hab.* VENEZUELA, Merida (*ex Staudinger*).

Two males of this well-marked species were sent me some years ago by Dr. Staudinger. One of the specimens has, on the upper-side, a minute white dot between the two submarginal spots on the primaries and another near the apex of the secondaries. There are also two examples of *P. albonotata* in British Museum, both from Venezuela, one from Culata, the other from Pedregosa; these have the two submarginal spots on the upper-side of the primaries almost or quite obsolete.

*Oxoschistus duplex*, sp. n. (Plate X, fig. 12, ♂.)

♂. Dark-brown, an ochreous band running from near the apex of the primaries and widening till it reaches the anal angle of the secondaries, the band marked with a series of large rounded dark brown spots, its outer margin strongly dentate on the secondaries, thus forming lunules, which are bordered externally with ochreous; beneath, primaries paler than above, ferruginous at the apex, the costa towards the tip streaked with white and yellow, the outer margin also faintly spotted with yellow; secondaries obscure ferruginous, a transverse white line from the costa crossing the middle of the cell and extending to near the inner margin, the submarginal band darker than above and also bordered on both sides with white, the black spots pupillate.

*Hab.* BOLIVIA, San Jacinto (*Garlepp*).

The single example I possess of this species was sent me long ago by Dr. Staudinger under the MS. name of

*O. duplex*. It is a close ally of *O. puerta*, Westw., from Costa Rica, Colombia and Venezuela, but differs from it chiefly in the very strongly dentate outer margin of the band on the secondaries, and in the large size of the spots on both wings. There are also two males of this insect in the British Museum, both from Bolivia.

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EXPLANATION OF PLATE X.

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- FIG. 1. *Euptychia analis*, ♂.
2.     ,,     *stigmatica*, ♂.
3.     ,,     *penicillata*, ♂.
- 3a.    ,,     ,,     tuft of hairs on the fore-wing, ♂.
4.     ,,     ,,     ♀.
5.     ,,     *scopulata*, ♂.
- 5a.    ,,     ,,     tuft of hairs on the fore-wing, ♂.
6.     ,,     *mimas*, ♂.
7.     ,,     *boliviana*, ♂.
8.     ,,     (?) *biocellata*, ♂.
9.     *Lymanopoda maso*, ♂.
10.    ,,     *levana*, ♂.
11.    *Pedaliodes albonotata*, ♂.
12.    *Oxeoschistus duplex*, ♂.